

SENT TO THE CAUCASUS

Orders for Russian 21st Army Corps.

STABBING AFFRAYS

TROOPS NEEDED TO QUEL THE DISTURBANCES.

Increasing Ferment Among the Persian Tribesmen—Report of Governor General.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 16.—Part of the 21st Army Corps, stationed at Kirov, has been ordered to the Caucasus. Dispatches from Baku say the military authorities are getting the situation well under control. The Tartars and Armenians, however, have not become reconciled. Many additional stabbing affrays have occurred, but there has been little shooting, in order not to attract the troops. The shops and offices remain closed.

Prince Louis Napoleon, the new governor general of the Caucasus, reporting on the situation in the Caucasus, confirms the reports of the increasing ferment among the Persian tribesmen leading to the massacre of the Armenian villagers of Mirkend, where the dead and wounded were in the proportion of 4 to 1. Prince Louis reports that this occurred under the eyes of the commissary of police, who took no action and did not even inform the military authorities of what had occurred. The commissary will be placed on trial.

FUNERAL CAR ARRIVES

Mayor Collins' Remains Now in Boston.

BOSTON, September 16.—The funeral car bearing the body of Mayor Patrick A. Collins, and attached to the Federal express, arrived here today over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment in South Boston. Later it will be removed to the home of the mayor in Corey road, in the Brighton district.

The city hall has been draped in mourning garb, and today flags at half staff were seen everywhere throughout the city.

Later yesterday afternoon the body of Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston passed through this city. Mr. Collins died at Hot Springs, Va. The body was accompanied by the mayor's only son, Paul, who was with his father at Hot Springs, and by Mr. John J. Collins, brother-in-law of the mayor. Commissioner West, who knew Mayor Collins when he was a member of the House of Representatives, met the train to express his condolences to the mayor's son.

The train in this city Mr. John J. Collins said that the news of the mayor's death was especially surprising in Boston because when the mayor left that city for Hot Springs, he had been jokingly told about going away for his health as he appeared to be so well. His immediate friends, however, knew that he was not well, although they did not look for any serious trouble.

YOUNG COURT-MARTIAL

Postponed a Day or Two to Defendant's Request.

VALLEJO, Cal., September 16.—The court-martial to try Commander Lucien Young of the gunboat Bennington, in connection with the disastrous boiler explosion on that vessel at San Diego, assembled yesterday. Admiral Glass presided. Judge Gear of Honolulu, who represented Commander Young, said he was not ready to proceed, and the trial was postponed for a day or two.

Charge and Specifications.

The Navy Department has made public the charge and specifications upon which Commander Lucien Young, who commanded the gunboat Bennington, which was blown up by a boiler explosion in San Diego harbor, will be tried before a naval court-martial. The charge and specifications as announced by the department are as follows:

Charge—Neglect of duty; specifications reciting first, that Commander Young failed to enforce paragraph 9, article 1006, United States naval regulations, which provides that all valves throughout the engine department are to be moved at least once every week.

Second, that he failed to enforce paragraph 12, article 1069, providing that the safety valves will be partly lifted by the hand gear at least once every week, when not under steam, to insure their good working order.

Third and fourth, that he failed to enforce other provisions of the regulations (article 1025), under which it was his duty to see that safety and sentinel valves were kept in good condition and efficient working order.

Fifth, that he failed to comply with provisions of the regulations found in article 437 and article 670, requiring the commanding officer to apply the smooth lock hereafter, that he failed to give such orders and precautionary instructions, and to make such inspections as were appropriate and necessary to insure the safety of the vessel under his command, for the efficiency of which he was charged with responsibility.

LEAVE THE SERVICE.

Two of Seaboard Air Line Officials Resign.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
NORFOLK, Va., September 16.—W. W. Gwathmey, ten years chief engineer of the Seaboard Air Line railway, and B. T. Mackall, his principal assistant, have resigned from the road's service and will enter private business in Norfolk. The withdrawal of Mr. Gwathmey is particularly noteworthy, because he has practically directed the engineering of the developments by which the Seaboard grew under many presidents from a local line of 630 miles to a system of 2,800 miles through many states. Mr. Gwathmey entered the service on the Seaboard in 1880, when the road was under the management of the Seaboard and Roanoke, and extended only to Weldon. Mr. Gwathmey has prospered steadily since that time, and has been one of the most successful and energetic men in the department of the road. All the connections and other constructive processes which have bound the Seaboard into the great system of the present Seaboard from Washington to the middle south have been projected and executed under his direction.

SOLDIERS' HARD FIGHT

Battled with Flames at Fort Hamilton.

MONEY LOSS SLIGHT

ALL-NIGHT BLAZE CAUSES GREAT DISCOMFORT.

Flames Started in Young Men's Christian Association Building—Wind Spread Sparks.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.
NEW YORK, September 16.—A fire which started last night in the barracks at Fort Hamilton gave the soldiers a chance to fight the hardest kind of a battle, and was not brought under control until this morning. Seven buildings were practically gutted. One of these contained two wards of the hospital and in others 150 men had their quarters. Several magazines containing ammunition were destroyed. The loss amounts to more than \$10,000. The men charged on the fire as if for a night attack. When the ammunition buildings began to blaze up they made a wide detour around that wing. The ammunition kept firing itself off all during the blaze.

The first that anybody saw of the fire came from the Young Men's Christian Association building. Private Murphy caught sight of the smoke as he took his turn on guard duty, twenty minutes after midnight. He roused the whole garrison.

Col. Greenough got his men together in short order. Then he divided them into two sections, one to fight the fire and the other to form a line around the buildings to keep back the crowd.

There is a local fire department at Fort Hamilton that is equipped with engines, hose and truck. These were hauled out instantly, but it was like a pistol charge against a battery of gatling guns. Three alarms were sent in to Brooklyn headquarters and a dozen engines responded. Chief Lally, directing operations. In the work of checking the flames one of his men was overcome by smoke, but soon recovered. Nobody else was hurt.

Stood in a Row.
The seven buildings destroyed stood in a row along Fort Hamilton avenue, having been erected there at the close of the Spanish war. They were cheap one-story frame structures 25x100 feet each. Members of the 124th Company, Coast Artillery, were quartered in them. When the first alarm came they all tumbled out in their night shirts. Practically everything they had was burned up. The men stood shivering in the night air while their comrades from other barracks tried vainly to save their quarters, so far as Hamilton was concerned, to prevent the fire from spreading past the one row.

The wind was in league with the fire, as though everything had been planned for the attack. At midnight the wind blew from the northwest. Firemen planted their engines in the best of it to check the advance of the flames. Hardly had they done so when a mounted troop of light airs wheeled around and drew the fighting to another quarter. The fire then spread over the breeze had veered through half the compass to the southeast.

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May Have Been Incendiary.
Many of the officers and soldiers declared this morning that they thought the fire to have been of incendiary origin. The months ago the squatters that live about the edge of the reservation were ordered to stop tramping through the grounds as they had done. Nobody was allowed to enter without a permit. This angered some of the squatters, and they may have started the fire as a measure of retaliation.

The quartermaster is busy today in fitting out the soldiers whose quarters were destroyed by the fire. The small boys and girls whose parents live on the reservation, on the other hand, have the prospect of a supplementary vacation. The fire destroyed the post school room, Corporal Edward T. Weston holds forth. Among the few articles saved are the band instruments, under which the duty to see that safety and sentinel valves were kept in good condition and efficient working order.

RECEPTIONS TABOOED.

Afternoon Teas Given Black Eye in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The expulsion of afternoon receptions, with their pink teas, costly gowns and other luxuries, from the local, state and national meetings of the women's clubs was advocated yesterday by Mrs. Jany F. Frake of Chicago, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in her address before the sixth congressional district convention of women's clubs, held at Maywood. She contended that the receptions usually given were extravagant and unbusinesslike.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Frake to the 300 women in attendance, "that it is a waste of time for ladies to spend the hours that ought to be devoted to the work of the clubs in gossiping at afternoon receptions."

The general federation meetings should stand for the average home, where luxuries are the exception. We should go to the convention to transact business rather than devote our time to pleasure."

NORWAY GATHERING FORCES.

Mobilization Now Going on for Any Emergency.

PARIS, September 16.—Despite the contradictory statements made on the subject, information reaching the highest quarters here shows that the mobilization of Norway's forces is now going on. The French government has made conciliatory representations at Stockholm with the view to averting a rupture. Official sentiment here tends toward an arrangement whereby Norway would be permitted to continue some of her frontier fortifications. It is understood that other powers are joining in pacific representations, as a rupture is considered likely to cause unrest and complications throughout Europe.

LOOKING INTO CLAIMS

RETURN OF PROF. HOLLANDER FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

ACTS OF RIOTOUS MOB

Tokio Disorders Did Not Reflect National Sentiment.

THE OFFICIAL ADVICES PUBLISHED REPORTS WERE MUCH EXAGGERATED.

PREDICTS FIVE YEARS

BUNEAU-VARILLA'S ESTIMATE FOR COMPLETING CANAL.

TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY.

Pay of Officers in the Philippine Constabulary Advanced.

With a view to the improvement of the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, the Philippine commission has enacted a law increasing the pay of the several grades as follows:

Third lieutenant from \$600 to \$1,100 per annum.

Second lieutenant from \$550 to \$1,000 per annum.

First lieutenant from \$1,100 to \$1,300 per annum.

Captain from \$1,400 to \$1,700 per annum.

The increase of pay for length of service will be governed by the same rules as the United States army.

Original appointments in the constabulary are made in the lowest grade only, that is, as third lieutenants, and promotions are made to the higher grades as vacancies occur.

It is probable that in the near future about twenty-five appointments will be made. Applications for appointments should be addressed to the chief of the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department.

Answer of Kansas City Southern.

The Kansas City Southern railroad today filed its separate answer to the inquiries made by the interstate commerce commission relative to the charges for refrigeration of fruits on its lines and connecting lines. The railroad states that it owns no refrigerator cars and conducts no refrigeration business of its own. It avers that the refrigeration is done by the Armour car lines, which company makes its own rates.

The railroad admits that it collects the charges for the Armour car lines, but declares it does so merely to facilitate business.

Recent Deaths in the Army.

Gen. Answorth, the military secretary, has made public the following deaths among the enlisted force in the Philippines since the last report: Uraemic coma, William Bolton, retired, post commissary sergeant, September 8; drowned, body recovered, Percy M. Congdon, private, Hospital Corps, September 4; drowned, body not recovered, John H. Chapman, private, Hospital Corps, September 4; pneumonia, James Sullivan, Company F, 7th Infantry, September 12; homicide, Thomas B. Rose, Company B, 6th Infantry, August 13.

To Bring Stranded Circus Men.

Authority has been granted the commander of the collier Caesar, returning from Europe to the United States from the solar eclipse observation expedition, to bring home five of the American citizens who were stranded with a circus in France.

The Colorado's Standardization Trial.

The cruiser Colorado, according to a report received at the Navy Department today, has finished her standardization trial at Provincetown, and sailed today for Rockland.

Signal Corps Men Transferred.

The military secretary is advised by telegram of the 15th instant from the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, that Company D, Signal Corps (Captain Nesmith and fifteen enlisted men), left on that date Vancouver barracks, Wash., for Omaha barracks, Neb., for station.

Missouri Claimed Surely.

Mr. Niedringhaus Says That It Will Go Republican in the Next Election.

"At the next election Missouri will be lined up in the republican column," said Thomas K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis to a Star reporter at the New Willard today. Mr. Niedringhaus, it will be remembered, recently made a vigorous fight for a seat in the United States Senate, but was defeated by a narrow margin by William Warner.

His defeat, it was claimed, was brought about through the opposition of Kerens.

"We have perfected an organization in Missouri," continued Mr. Niedringhaus, "that beats anything ever produced in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, and the next election will tend to prove this a fact. Harmony prevails throughout the republican party in my state, and with the strong combinations now at work, when we next face the democratic party their forces will surely be put to a rout."

Fraud Order Issued.

A fraud order was issued today against the Ideal Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., denying that concern the use of the United States mails. The alleged fraudulent scheme involved the sale of fountain pens. Every purchaser of a pen was made an agent for the company, and the Post Office Department declared the idea similar to the "endless chain" scheme.

Seeking Another Post.

Archibald J. Sampson, American minister to Ecuador, who is now in Washington on leave of absence, is trying to arrange for a transfer. Quito, the Ecuadorian capital, is the loftiest city in the world, and its location, high up in the Andes, is very trying upon the health of Mrs. Sampson, and unless the minister is able to arrange a transfer he will on that account be obliged to resign his position.

THE WATER QUESTION

WHICH IS WHICH?

WILL IT RESULT IN THIS?

EXIT

WITE

BLUE

JOHN D. HIS HALO HIS WIG.

TO HAVE CONFERENCE

Southern Representative Men to Meet.

CALL FOR NOVEMBER

TO MEET IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Prosperity and Business Growth of South Spoken of in Glowing Terms.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., September 16.—A formal call for a conference of southern representative men to be held in this city in November was issued today. It is signed by two governors and the officials of the chambers of commerce of several cities. The call after reciting the prosperity and business growth of the south and its prospects says:

"In the attempt that has been made by various cities, towns and communities in the south to protect themselves from the dread ravages of yellow fever, the most strenuous and at times the most unreasonable, measures have been adopted; measures that not only tended to cripple and destroy business and commerce, but which reflected on the very instincts of our common humanity, and became a reproach to civilization itself. It is evident, therefore, that some uniform system of quarantine should be adopted that will be in keeping with the people and minimize the dangers resulting from an outbreak of this disease. This is necessary if we would save our land from the demoralizing and brutalizing tendencies of a panic-inspired quarantine."

Again, there are coming into the United States and from the one of the largest sources of foreign immigrants than ever known in our country's history. Among these are great masses who are wholly undesirable and whom it will be impossible to operate with our institutions. There is apparently a desire or tendency to bring many of these undesirable immigrants to southern ports and also to distinguish them from northern centers into the south.

The south will welcome desirable immigrants from all lands, and it has already racial problems of such gravity that no others should be invited until proper safeguards are provided in advance of their coming.

"For the foregoing reasons, therefore, the undersigned hereby issue this call for a southern conference on immigration and quarantine, to be held in the city of Chattanooga on November 9 and 10, 1905, and we designate the following persons as expected to compose and participate in this conference:

"Governors of the southern states, members of Congress, commissioners of agriculture, and from each railroad system, preferably the general immigration agents; the editors, publishers or proprietors of newspapers and not more than five representatives from each commercial organization in the south."

The governors signing the call are John I. Coxe of Tennessee, D. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, Edwin Warfield of Maryland, Wm. M. Dawson of West Virginia, J. A. Montague of Virginia, N. B. Browne of Florida, James K. Vardaman of Mississippi, Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, J. C. W. Beckham of Kentucky, D. C. Heyward of South Carolina, S. V. T. Lanham of Texas and Joseph M. Terrill of Georgia.

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HIS ANNUAL REPORT

Commissioner of Patents Submits It Today.

THE LARGEST BUSINESS

EVER DONE IN A SINGLE YEAR THE RESULT.

Work of Carrying Out New Trade-Mark Law Greatly Increased the Work.

The United States patent office did the largest business it has ever done in a single year during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. According to the figures given in the annual report of the commissioner of patents for the period now filed with the acting secretary of the interior today, the receipts of the office were more than a million and a half dollars and the expenditures were a quarter of a million less. The patent office is probably the only government bureau that is more than self-supporting. Every year it has turned into the United States treasury such a respectable amount of receipts that a handsome surplus would be shown when the expenditures provided in the appropriation bills are subtracted. Within the past year the labor of caring for the enormous number of applications for patents and trademarks has increased twofold, and Commissioner Allen asks that a larger force be provided to look after the work. He states:

Applications Received.
"There were received in the last fiscal year, 749 applications for designs, 174 applications for reissues, 1,846 caveats, 11,208 applications for trade-marks, 1,220 applications for labels and 446 applications for prints. There were 30,236 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,423 trade-marks, 1,028 labels and 345 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,567. The number of allowed applications which were withdrawn was 1,400. The number of applications for trade-marks that were forfeited for nonpayment of the final fee was 5,154. The total receipts of the office were \$1,757,754; the total expenditures were \$1,427,467.51, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the treasury, was \$329,286.53."

New Trade-Mark Law.
"The most important event which has occurred in the operations of the patent office during the past year has been the taking effect of the new trade-mark law, which was approved February 20 and which took effect April 1, 1905. This new law, in extending the registration of trade-marks to those who apply for them, has increased the number of registrations of trade-marks and in its reduction of the government fee of \$25 to \$10, has stimulated an enormous increase in the trade-mark work of this office. This statute work can be compared to the registration of trademarks, which is a new subject of litigation in the business of this office."

"The last three months of the fiscal year considered in the report witnessed the filing of 9,710 applications for registration of trade-marks, and the law has already, though, owing to the delay necessarily caused by the requirement for publication of trade-marks prior to their registration, there were no registrations of trade-marks in these three months, the fact that this office will need to increase largely its force engaged in this work has already become very clear, and this division has already required to be helped by taking examiners and clerks from other divisions where they were much needed."

Classification Necessary.

"In view of the large number of patents issued by this office, amounting to about \$50,000, a good system of classification is absolutely necessary to furnish satisfactory results in the preliminary searches made by this office, and it is much regretted that it has not been possible to use sufficient force to make more rapid progress in this work. It is the opinion of the commissioner that the classification work of this office should be more rapidly carried out, with a view to its completion, so far as this statute work can be over completed. I am of the opinion that good classification is the only means by which satisfactory preliminary searches can be made."

"In the past year progress has been made in the restoration of exhausted copies of patents and for manuscript copies of records. The correspondence of the office has also been transferred with promptness."

Receipts of the Office.

"Of the total receipts of this office, the fees received in the mail and express room in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, amounted to \$1,029,852.61. Of this amount there were received by ordinary mail 21,948 pieces, transmitting \$923.56. The number of complaints of losses of office fees alleged to have been paid by mail, was 1,000, and the amount claimed was \$37.9. This number includes complaints erroneously made, and it is thought to show a high condition of the office. It is the opinion of the commissioner that the restoration of exhausted copies of patents and for manuscript copies of records. The correspondence of the office has also been transferred with promptness."

The Glacier in Commission.

The supply ship Glacier was placed in commission at the Boston navy yard today.

Will Inspect Ellis Island Service.

Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, will leave Washington this evening for New York on business for his department. While absent he will visit Ellis Island and make an inspection of the service at that point.

Personal Mention.

Mr. George H. Hadley of Chicago, who has been on a visit to his home, 1330 Harvard street, returned yesterday.

Mr. S. B. Hoge, district passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, left Washington today for Liberty, N. Y., for a visit of ten days or two weeks with his family at that place.

Albert W. Lybrand, colonel of the High School Cadet Regiment last year, left the city Tuesday morning for the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. Col. Lybrand graduated from the Eastern High School last June.